# The People's Korea

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# President Kim Meets Thomas Sankara & European Communist Party Leaders

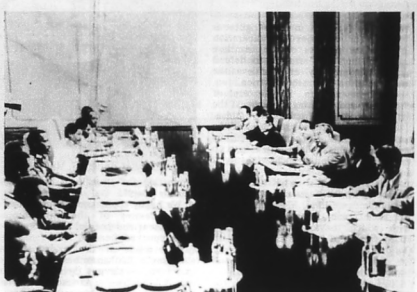
Bilateral relations between the DPRK and Burkina Faso were strengthened when President Kim Il Sung had a talk on problems of mutual concern with President Thomas Sankara on a visit to Pyongyang.

President Sankara, also Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, arrived at Pyongyang airport on September 3 by plane on an official visit upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

The visit was his second one and his first visit was in March 1983.

Tete-a-tete talks took place on September 5 in a friendly atmosphere. Another talks between the two presidents were held the same day in the presence of Premier Kang Song San, Vice Premiers Kong Jin Tae and Chong Jun Gi, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam, Vice Minister of People's Armed Forces Colonel General Pak Jung Guk, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Sop and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burkina Faso Li Tae Gyun from the DPRK side.

In a ceremony of September 5, the two presidents mutually were awarded their national orders as a token of their friendly relationships. President Kim Il Sung received "Gold Star of Nahouri", the highest one and his counterpart Thomas Sankara the "Order of National Flag First Class."



Talks were held on September 5 between President Kim Il Sung and President Thomas Sankara. (KCNA Radiophoto)

### Finnish Communist Leader

President Kim Il Sung received Arvo Aalto, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland who visited the DPRK on August 19.

In a meeting, President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Arvo Aalto exchanged views on important matters of common concern and confirmed that the two parties had the same view and took the same position with regard to the prevention of nuclear war and the easing of world tension.

This was his first visit to the DPRK as representative of the party.

Chairman Aalto and his entourage left Pyongyang by plane on August 28 after a 10-day stay.

### West German Communist Leader

A delegation of the (West) German Communist Party headed by its Chairman Herbert Mies arrived in Pyongyang on August 23 by plane.

General Secretary Kim Il Sung received on September 25 the Chairman who had come to discuss measures for joint action and reaffirmed their bilateral relations, supporting policies and steps which the two parties were taking to guarantee the peace and security of the world and to safeguard the social and economic rights of the working people.

The General Secretary arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation on that day after exchanging gifts.

At the luncheon, General Secretary Kim, while elaborating on the German Communist Party's demand toward the West German government, stated in his speech, "We consider that your party's policy and struggle are just for achieving the freedom and liberation of the West German people, preventing the outbreak of a new war in the land of Germany and safeguarding peace in Europe and the rest of the world and express full support to and solidarity with them."

Highly evaluating the results of the General Secretary's visit to European socialist countries last year, Chairman Herbert Mies noted, "We actively support the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK for global detente, the prevention of another world war and the relaxation of tensions in Asia and the Korean Peninsula."

The delegation of the German Communist Party left Pyongyang on Aug. 27 after a five-day visit.

### Greek Communist Party Leader

General Secretary Kim Il Sung and Harilaos Florakis, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, agreed to the importance to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers' parties to safeguard world peace and security.

They also reaffirmed the validity of the DPRK proposal to co-host the 24th Olympiad in north Korea and south Korea and to form a single team of athletes of the two sides.

A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece led by General Secretary Florakis arrived at Pyongyang airport on August 23 for an official visit.

The two general secretaries exchanged gifts before attending a luncheon held on August 26 in honour of the visiting delegation.

In connection with the Olympic Games, General Secretary Florakis noted, "The aim of this unacceptable decision is obviously to render international 'position' and 'recognition' to the south Korean pro-American 'regime', step up the 'two Koreas' plot more zealously and make the south Korean 'regime' appear to be the genuine 'representative' of the entire Korean people."

## 59 Japanese Fishing Boats Sheltered in N. Korean Port

Fifty-nine Japanese fishing-boats out fishing in the East Sea of Korea asked for an urgent shelter from the danger of a typhoon on August 31 and entered Chongjin Port of the DPRK, reported the official Korean Central News Agency.

A competent organ of the country immediately took them to a safe place in the port area to protect them.

The crews were provided with necessary coveniences while staying in the DPRK.

Expressing thanks to the government for its humanitarian steps, the protected boats left the port on the afternoon of September 2.

# Universiade Ends with N. Korea's Feats

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The 1985 Universiade held in Kobe, Japan from Aug. 24 to Sep. 4 ended amid the joy of Korean residents here over excellent results won by the DPRK team and dramatic news on team members.

More than 120 DPRK athletes arrived at Narita International Airport on July 19 on a direct flight route from Pyongyang to Tokyo, for the first time in the civil aviation history of the DPRK which has no diplomatic relations with Japan.

It was also the first time that such a large number of sportsmen visited Japan.

The 12-day-long competition was participated in by over 4,000 sportsmen from 106 countries the world over and the DPRK team members vied with foreign athletes in eight events – soccer, judo, gymnastics, swimming, high diving, basketball, volleyball and marathon, one of track and field events.

So, the sports fields and stadiums were every day packed with a large number of Korean spectators waving small and large flags of the DPRK.

The 13th games culminated in a DPRK team's first soccer championship on record (the 13th Universiade was the first to introduce soccer into its events), beating Uruguay (2-0), West Germany (1-1), the Great Britain (3-0), Japan (1-0) and Uruguay again in the finals (1-0).

In other events, the DPRK athletes produced good results. Women's volleyball team got a silver, three judoists two golds and one bronze and three gymnasts two silvers and one bronze.

In women's 200-meter breaststroke, north Korean swimmer Kim Myong Suk, sole swimmer from Asia in the finals, clocked 2:38.63, a new DPRK record and ranked 6th among strong European swimmers.

While Koreans were overjoyed at the news of Korean team members winning medals one after another in the games, their hearts fluttered, hearing news of family reunions between members of the Universiade team, including a DPRK air liner pilot, and their families and relatives in Japan.

Another episode of the Universiade was that Hwang Jae Gil and Ha Hong Ju, judoists from Pyongyang and Seoul, each of whom is an over-and-under-95-kilogram gold medalist, shook hands, warmly congratulating each other with smiles.

The DPRK team left for their homeland on August 6 with eight medals, all told, after they were honoured for their good jobs at a series of meetings and receptions arranged by Koreans in Japan.

The DPRK soccer team members, wearing gold medals, respond to the cheering Korean spectators who gathered from different parts of Japan, after they beated Uruguay 1-0 at the finals on September 3. (PK Photographer Kim Sam Yong)

# *Frequently Meet to Have Discussions for Joint Action*

## Speech of President Kim Il Sung

*President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet he arranged on Aug. 28 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Robert G. Mugabe, First Secretary and President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.*

*Noting that the current third visit of Robert G. Mugabe to Korea is an expression of the deep trust in and warm friendship for us, he said:*

Nothing gladdens us more than to meet the revolutionary comrade-in-arms who is standing together on the anti-imperialist joint front.

It is very good, I consider, that whenever the situation gets complicated the leaders of the new-emerging countries frequently meet to have discussions for joint action.

Today the situation in Southern Africa is more complicated and tenser than ever before.

The South African racist regime even proclaimed a "state of emergency" and is enforcing the barbaric racial discrimination and apartheid, cruelly repressing and murdering the people who have risen up for freedom and liberation.

By fabricating a puppet government in Namibia in disregard of the U.N. resolution, the South African racists are attempting to maintain the colonial rule and incessantly committing invasion and subversive activities and sabotages against its neighbouring countries.

The bestial atrocities and arrogant aggressive acts of the South African racists are the criminal acts of opposing and insulting the African people and the whole humanity.

We resolutely denounce the South African racists for their suppression of people and aggression, and express our firm solidarity for the people of South Africa and Namibia in their righteous struggle for freedom and liberation and for the peoples of the frontline states in their just struggle to defend national sovereignty and achieve the total liberation of Southern Africa.

The present era is the era of *chajusong* and nothing can check the total liberation of Africa.

Running counter to the trend of the times the South African racist regime continues to make desperate efforts to maintain the colonial and racial rule at any cost.

This is because it is patronized and supported by the Western imperialists.

We condemn the U.S.-led imperialists for their crafty double-faced artifice, with which they disguise themselves as the friends of the African peoples on the one hand and, on the other, protect the South African racist clique and instigate them to repress the people.

The African peoples and all the progressive people in the world should join in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and deliver blows at the South African racists so that they will not act as they please, and should thoroughly isolate them.

Even under the difficult condition of being newly independent, the Zimbabwean people, along with the peoples of the other frontline states, are determinedly fighting against the South African racists and are actively supporting the struggle of their neighbouring peoples.

**Talks were held on Aug. 29 in Pyongyang between President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.**

We highly appreciate the just struggle and measures of the Zimbabwean government and people, and extend our full support to them.

The result of the recent general elections in Zimbabwe has clearly show that your people put their full trust in the Zimbabwe African National Union and are firmly united around it.

Taking this opportunity we warmly congratulate your people on their success in the struggle to reliably defend national independence and the country's sovereignty and build a prosperous new Zimbabwe under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe, and firmly believe that they will achieve a greater victory in their struggle to implement the decision of the Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

The peoples in the Third World countries have the common interests and they support each other in their struggle for independence against imperialism.

We feel grateful that the government and people of the Republic of Zimbabwe extend positive support and encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification, remaining always true to the obligation of revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

Your current visit to our country is great support and inspiration for our people who are fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression and working hard to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

# *DPRK's Avowed Championship for Self-Determination, Economic Independence and S-S Cooperation*

*Robert G. Mugabe, First Secretary and President of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on Aug. 28.*

*He said that since his last visit to Korea in 1980, he had always cherished the pleasant memories of great Korea and the hard-working and heroic Korean people.*

*He went on to say:*

Our present visit provides an excellent opportunity for us to discuss with you various matters of mutual interest to our two countries and peoples.

Referring to the overwhelming victory of the ZANU-PF in recent general elections in Zimbabwe, he said:

This visit must be correctly viewed as part of our efforts to mobilize support for the further consolidation of our independence and revolution. I take this opportunity, Comrade President, to once again reiterate the profound gratitude of ZANU-PF, the government and people of Zimbabwe for the invaluable contribution by you personally and by the Workers' Party, Government and people of this great country to the success of our liberation struggle. On behalf of my party, government and people, I also wish to thank you and your Government for your continuing interest and role in the consolidation and securing of our independence and revolution.

As the forces and agents of international imperialism and colonialism continue unabated to threaten our respective peoples' independence and revolution our two governments must firmly stand together in defending our rights at every international forum. I would like, therefore, in this regard to assure you Comrade President, that Zimbabwe will continue to be totally opposed to any schemes and machinations to perpetuate the idea of the "two Koreas" and two peoples in the Korean Peninsula. Instead, we will continue to lend our support very vigorously to your government's legitimate effort in search of the reunification of your country. We are as convinced as you are, that the prolonged division of your country and people gravely harms your national interests, and also threatens the stability, security and peace of the entire North Eastern region. Moreover, such a situation has dire consequences for world peace and security. We, therefore, join progressive forces the world over in calling upon the imperialists to recognize and respect the legitimate right of the Korean people to seek their own solution to the question of national unity, free from external interference. We commend highly the initiatives so far made by the great leader in his tireless search for the reunification of this great land, and for peace in the peninsula.

Turning to the achievements made by Zimbabwean people in recent years in the transformation of the country, he said:

Our economy is also showing an upturn.

A five-year national development plan to guide further our economic development and socialist transformation is being formulated.

Whatever successes or difficulties and failures we have experienced during the five and half years of our independence and socialist transformation, must be understood and analysed within the context of Southern Africa. Ours has been and continues to be a troubled and dagerous region, full of tension and turmoil. Unless sanity and respect for democracy and international law governing interstate relations are allowed to prevail soon, Southern Africa will rapidly and irretrievably slip into open conflict, chaos and anarchy. In its pursuit of the policy of racial domination over the black majority in South Africa and in its determination to perpetuate its colonial occupation of Namibia in defiance of the legitimate right of self-determination of the people of Namibia and of international law and U.N. resolutions, the racist Pretoria regime is embarking on most ruthless campaigns resulting in heavy loss of life and untold human suffering.

We in Zimbabwe, together with our peace-loving neighbours in the region, are totally committed to the protection of our hard-won independence and are particularly determined that our socialist revolution shall succeed. To this end, Zimbabwe attaches great importance, and strongly subscribes, to regional political cooperation with our brothers of the frontline states.

Comrade President, I know that the issues regarding national independence and sovereignty, as well as economic development through South-South cooperation are very dear to you. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's avowed championship for self-determination, economic independence and South-South cooperation is as well known as the great leader's tenacious pursuit of international peace and security. For this reason, we are greateful for your continued material, political and moral support towards our efforts to deal with the critical situation in Southern Africa which now poses a real danger to our developing democratic and socialist states. International support, especially support from stronger socialist countries, is absolutely vital in ensuring the continued viability of young socialist states in our region, which are particularly targeted for destruction by the apartheid regime and its stronger international capitalist and imperialist allies.

# DPRK Leader Exchanges Views with European Leaders on Matters of Common Concern

President Kim Il Sung arranged luncheons in honor of Arvo Aalto, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party on Aug. 22, the delegation of the German Communist Party headed by Chairman Herbert Mies on Aug. 25 and in honor of the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece headed by General Secretary Harilaos Florakis on Aug. 26.

General Secretary Kim Il Sung made speeches at the luncheons.

Three European communist leaders also made speeches at the luncheons.

Here are excerpts from their speeches.

## To Divide and Rule Is Stereotyped Method Used by Imperialists

President Kim Il Sung said:

The revolutionary cause of the working class is an international cause and the revolution in every country is related with each other supporting and supplementing each other.

Our party and people always express firm internationalist solidarity for the struggle waged by the communist party and working class of Finland.

On the globe today a nuclear arms race on the part of the imperialists continues ceaselessly, the danger of another world war, a thermonuclear war is growing, and mankind is at the crossroads: war or peace.

Calling for the prevention of a nuclear war and the easing of the tension, the Finnish Communist Party is fighting to turn northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone, ban the deployment of nuclear missiles of the new type in Western Europe and put aside armaments in the European area.

To divide and rule is the stereotyped method used by the imperialists. According to this method, the United States persists in fabricating "two Koreas" so as to take hold of south Korea for ever as its colonial stronghold, as its nuclear advance base in Asia for its aggression against the continent.

Proceeding from the important mission they have taken up before the time and history, our party and people are making persevering efforts to prevent the danger of a nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way through dialogues and negotiations.

The Finnish Communist Party has been consistent in its energetic activity at home and abroad for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, thus rendering a great help to the revolutionary cause of our party and people.

We take pride in having many genuine comrades-in-arms like the Finnish communists. Because of this, the international solidarity with our revolution today is strengthening with the passage of time.

## To Avert Nuclear War and Militarization Of Outer Space

Chairman Arvo Aalto said:

We Finnish communists are sincerely rejoiced at the brilliant victories won by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in the struggle against Japanese militarism and U.S. imperialism and in the struggle to make the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, free, independent and prosperous.

These historical successes can be achieved only by the party and people with a strong sense of national self-confidence and with a firm conviction of the justness of the line of socialism they adopted.

These successes can be made only when the work and struggle of the people are guided by the idea of the party correctly reflecting the most beautiful ideal and demand of the people and the nation.

We are convinced that the entire Korean people will certainly win victory in their righteous struggle for the peaceful reunification of your country correctly reflecting their undeniable national interests, despite the opposition and all sorts of hurdles on the part of U.S. imperialism, which still remains the biggest obstacle.

Our party expresses full support to your struggle and the proposal for tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the USA and south Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The most important task in our party's revolutionary struggle today is to avert nuclear war and the militarisation of the outer space, realise arms reduction and total disarmament in the long run, dismantle all military bases and military blocs and preserve a lasting peace.

Today the U.S.-led imperialist forces have become a grave obstacle in the way of attaining this goal.

This is why we wage a struggle for peace, including that for establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe from an anti-imperialist stand.

It holds an important place in the policy of the Finnish Communist Party to develop relations between Finland and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

## For Preventing Outbreak of New War in Germany

President Kim Il Sung said:

It is a very important problem directly related with the cause of world peace to turn the land of Germany which had become a hotbed of global war twice into an area where peace and security are guaranteed forever.

Proceeding from the peace-loving mission it assumed for the age, your party demands the West German government to recognize the present borderline and establish fair relations of peaceful coexistence with the German Democratic Republic and resolutely struggles against the moves of the domestic reactionary quarters to revive fascism, incite revanchism, turn West Germany into a U.S. nuclear bridgehead and subordinate the home and foreign policies of the country to the militarist line of the United States.

We consider that your party's policy and struggle are just for achieving the freedom and liberation of the West German people, preventing the outbreak of a new war in the land of Germany and safeguarding peace in Europe and the rest of the world and express full support to and solidarity with them.

Our party and people are struggling to solve in a peaceful way the Korean question, a product of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea after the Second World War, firmly defending the Eastern outpost of socialism in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

If the Korean question is to be solved in the interests of the Korean people and in conformity with the demand of the cause of Peace in Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists must unconditionally withdraw their aggression forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea at an early date and stop following the "two Koreas" policy aimed to perpetuate the division of Korea.

## We Support DPRK's 3-Way Talks Proposal

Chairman Herbert Mies said:

The people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are safeguarding peace in Asia as a staunch fighter against U.S. imperialism today when the policy of "crusade" against communism, tion and detente, arms buildup and disarmament is posing an ever more pressing problem due to the U.S. policy of crusade against communism.

We express firm solidarity with the Korean people and communists who are successfully building socialism in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and struggling to reunify their country in a peaceful and democratic way.

We support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea to remove tensions and danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and create preconditions favorable for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Our policy is run through with the basic principle of firstly making all efforts to prevent the outbreak of another war in the land of Germany, secondly doing everything in our power to achieve democratic and social progress in the Federal Republic of Germany and thirdly making every effort to change the balance of the political forces in the Federal Republic of Germany in favor of the democratic and progressive forces.

This means waging a determined struggle at present against the involvement of the Federal Republic of Germany in the U.S. imperialists' programme of outer space multitarisation and for checking the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles and realizing the withdrawal of the already deployed first strike weapons.

We are struggling against all schemings to turn the Federal Republic of Germany into a launcher of U.S. atomic weapons.

## Unity and Cohesion of Communist and Workers' Parties

President Kim Il Sung said:

In particular, your party is actively struggling to remove the U.S. military bases from Greece and withdraw Greece from NATO, turn the Balkan Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and solve the Cyprian question on the principles of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment. At the same time, it is endeavouring to withdraw medium-range nuclear missiles and all other nuclear weapons from Western Europe and realize a general disarmament, thereby contributing to peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Having declared south Korea a "frontline defence zone", the U.S. imperialists are hastening war preparations there by deploying huge armed forces of aggression and nuclear weapons.

To cope with the U.S. threat of aggression, our party and people are fortifying the revolutionary base in the northern half of the Republic. At the same time they are carrying on the north-south dialogue to relax the tension on the Korean Peninsula and provide favourable requisites for peace and peaceful reunification.

Promoted by its noble class obligations, the Communist Party of Greece works hard to support our people's cause of national reunification, thus encouraging our party and people.

To prevent the danger of a new world war and defend peace, it is imperative to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers' parties.

If all the communist and workers' parties, in firm unity, powerfully mobilize the broad sections of popular masses in the anti-war, anti-nuclear, disarmament and peace movement in every part of the world, they can check and thwart the war policies of the imperialists and achieve the common cause of mankind for peace and progress.

## CPG Favors Proposal for Co-hosting of 24th Olympic Games

General Secretary Harilaos Florakis said:

Availing myself of this opportunity, I officially assure you that the Communist Party of Greece resolutely opposes the U.S. "two Koreas" plot.

Crudely violating the spirit of Olympiad, the U.S. imperialists are viciously trying to abuse the games for their filthy purpose.

They intend to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. This is an act wholly contradictory to the idea of Olympiad as it is designed to perpetuate the division of one country.

The Communist Party of Greece and the entire Greek people resolutely oppose and denounce the U.S. scheme to abuse the Olympiad.

Under the present condition, the Communist Party of Greece favors the proposal of the DPRK for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea, the holding of a half of the games in Pyongyang and the other half in Seoul, and the formation of a single team of players of the two parts of Korea for the Games.

The proposal of Comrade Fidel Castro, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, for letting the north and the south of your country co-host the Olympic Games is a solution which accords not only with the interests of the Korean people but also with the spirit of Olympiad.

The Communist Party of Greece highly estimates your proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia, particularly the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung in his answers given to the questions raised by the managing editor of Sekai some time ago that your party and your people fully support the struggle of the world's people to create nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and constantly expand them.

# Pyongyang Flays Intensified Campus Crackdown in S. Korea

Rodong Sinmun on September 6 in a signed commentary denounced the Chon Du Hwan junta for further intensifying the allround crackdown upon the campus in the new semester.

The paper summarily says:

The south Korean authorities on September 4 drew up a so-called "hardline policy to put down demonstrations" and declared that a police force of 100-200 men would be hurled into universities threatening demonstration. It was also decided to move 40-50 meters inside the campus gates the police deterrent line which has so far been thrown in front of the gates to keep the student demonstrators from taking to the streets.

This means the beginning of another offensive of allround crackdown upon the campus by the fascist hooligans and is a wanton challenge to justice, democracy and patriotism.

The Chon Du Hwan junta is further intensifying the campus suppression, while working round the clock to enact the "campus stabilization law", a new evil law.

This anti-dictatorship struggle of students and people and continuously keep them in bondage to the colonial fascist distatorship.

In south Korea the rumour about the September-October crisis is now in vogue that the military fascist rule will face a new crisis as the mass protest movement will rise among students with the new semester as an occasion.

In hurling the police force into the campus to intensify the crackdown upon the campus the south Korean authorities try to bridge over the crisis of their rule by blocking the just struggle of students.

This tells that the so-called "campus stabilization law" to codify to bind the students to the noose of fascism has come into force in actuality before its fabrication.

As long as the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. and the Chon junta continues, the south Korean students and people will persistently wage the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle in defiance of the intensified suppression.

**About 500 students held an overnight sit-in at Korea University in Seoul to demand that democracy be restored in south Korea. A student doused his clothes with gasoline and threathened to set himself on fire if police tried to arrest him, but he was overpowered on September 6 after officers used tear gas to disperse an afternoon rally. (Reuter photo)**

## Press & Literary Rep. Wage Sit-in

Members of the Council of Democratic Press Movement, the Council of People's Culture Movement and the Literary Men's Council for Practical Freedom and more than 40 representative of over 10 publishing houses including "Iwol Sogak (January Publishing House)" on August 30 waged a sit-in strike after publishing a statement against the Chon junta's crackdown on speech, the press and campus, according to the south Korean newspaper Dong-A Ilbo.

In the statement they called for the revocation of the cancellation of the registration of the publishing house "Isak" and the closing of the magazine "Silchon Munhak" and an immediate release of the figures detained in connection with the magazine "Minjung Kyoyuk."

They also strongly demanded that the "basic law on the press" be repealed and the scheme to enact a "campus stabilization law" be given up for good.

## Parents of School Children Demand to Move "Base Village"

Some 1,000 parents of children of Posan Primary School in Tonduchon, Kyonggi Province called for the move of the "base village" of the United States Air Force from the vicinity of the school, according to the south Korean newspaper Kyongin Ilbo.

They presented a protest to the U.S. forces and the south Korean authorities against their conversion of the playground of the school into the site of the road of the "base village" after starting the "readjustment of base village" and stated that the site of the schooled should not be infringed upon.

## Additional Penalty on Students Who Broke Into U.S. Embassy

Chu Gyong Ho and two other students of Korea University, who broke into the U.S. Embassy and waged an anti-American protest action, were harshly penalized on charges of violation of the "national security law" according to a radio report from Seoul.

These students jumped over the wall of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul at noon August 15 and tried to take a protest action, scattering anti-American leaflets.

Along with this, the south Korean authorities decided to impose additional penalties on charges of violation of the "national security law" upon Mr. Oh, a graduate of Yonsei University, and one other who hung down a placard reading "Away with comrador dictatorship" from the balcony outside the window of a tall building in front of the U.S. Embassy and burnt a U.S. flag, chanting anti-American slogans on the same day.

Police has so far detained and persecuted them on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration" and now tries to penalize them by invoking the more draconic evil law, the "national security law."

# Student Movement Gains Momentum: Chon Junta Takes Tough Policy

Faced with ever-growing anti-"government" protest actions including opposition to the proposed "campus stabilization law", the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan was again compelled to take a tough measure on September 4, declaring to (1) mobilize police on its own discretion at any time without any request from university authorities and to (2) dispatch plain-clothesmen to the campus when a large scale campus demostration is planned and arrest its leaders.

According to a Jiji press report from Seoul dated Sept. 4, police were mobilized to raid the campuses of three universities in Seoul, including prestigious Yonsei University on Sept. 3 as students staged an on-campus demonstration that day.

The Japanese Mainichi Shimbun on Sept. 4 said, "It is virtually a denial of the 'campus autonomy policy' which has been in force since November 1983."

Earlier, south Korean Radio No. 1 quoted data submitted by the south Korean "ministry of education" to the national assembly on August 27, saying that 1,848 student protest actions took place at 85 universities, with the participation of a total of 475,000 students from March this year, which represented an over 2-fold increase over the same period of last year.

Recently, student struggles have further gained momentum as nation-wide autonomous organizations have been systematically and successively formed to lead student movements in a united way as seen in the formation of the General Student Associations and the militant Sammintu Committee which played a leading role in the seizure of the U.S. Information Service Library building in June this year.

Some 200 students of Kyong Hee University on August 27 formed a struggle committee for checking campus suppression by death and staged a demonstration, chanting "Let's frustrate the manoeuvres to trump up the campus stabilization law", "Education Minister, Step down" and so on, according to the south Korean newspaper Chosun Ilbo.

They held an anti-"government" demonstration the next day again.

In the printed material titled a declaration of struggle for checking the enactment of the "campus stabilization law", the students strongly called for an immediate release of detained students and an end to the crackdown upon the campus.

On August 28, over 50 students of Sungion University staged an anti-"government" demonstration.

Meanwhile, two female workers who had been unreasonably dismissed at the Haete Confectionary Company in Seoul on August 27 scattered anti-"government" leaflets, hanging down a placard reading "Revise the evil labour law" and "Abolish the campus stabilization law" from the roof top of a building in Sejong Street of Chongro District, the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo reported on August 28.

At around the same time, a female worker, hanging down a similar placard from the roof top of another building, shouted "Stop suppression of the labour movement and reinstate the dismissed workers" and other slogans.

On August 29 some 300 students of 6 universities in Seoul — Seoul National, Dongguk, Sukmyong Women's, Sungion, Tanguk and Chungang — staged a demonstration against the Chon junta, according to the south Korean paper Chosun Ilbo.

Before the fierce demonstration the students held a meeting at Dongguk University to denounce crackdown on the democratization movement.

Some 1,500 students of major universities in Seoul including Seoul National, and Yonsei universities staged an anti-government" rally and demonstration, the largest in size after the new semester began, on the campus of Korea University, Japanese Kyodo News Agency reported from Seoul on September 5.

## Chon Junta Threatens Students' Protest Actions

The "Democratic Justice Party" called a party official meeting on August 30 and proposed "general campus measure" for "campus normalization", while stepping up the enactment of the "campus stabilization law", to reveal its design to intensify the crackdown upon students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On August 28, the south Korean "minister of education" speaking at a committee of the "national assembly", said that government power would be used to decisively counter the righteous anti-"government" struggles of students.

On August 29 the Seoul National University authorities were made to distribute a "notice to family"to the homes of students to warn their parents.

## *"Dialogue" and War Game*

**On the very day north-south Korea Red Cross delegates met to discuss family reunion, a south Korean military unit disguised as north Korean commandoes aboard a helicopter landed on the center of downtown Seoul in the daylight of August 22.**

**Japanese papers said that "Ulji 85" had been conducted in "real-war-like" atmosphere. Why now this exercise?**

# List of Prisoners of Conscience & Political Prisoners – July 15, 1985

**Here is a list of south Korean political prisoners and prisoners of conscience who have been arrested on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration and other evil laws.**

**The list shows that a great number of students – their majors are different and they are from both national and private institutions – oppose the military dictatorship of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.**

**The list was originally carried by the July 1985 issue of Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems. (Chairman John M. Nakajima)**

**Key to Abbreviations**

Laws
ACL=Anti-Communist Law
ADL=Assembly & Demonstration Law
EL=Nat'l Assembly Elections Law
MLD=Martial Law Decree
NSL=National Security Law

Occupation
SNU=Seoul National University
SKG=Sŏng Kyun Gwan University
KR=Korean from Japan

Sentences & Trials
1yr 6mo & loss=1 year, 6 month sentence, loss of civil liberties
LC=Lower Court
HC=High Court
SC=Supreme Court
PROB=Probation
PD=Preventive Detention
( )=Date of most recent decision

Incidents
NDKP Sit-in=New Korea Democratic Party office sit-in
SKNLF="South Korea National Liberation Front"
5 Pines=0 Song Hoi or Five Pines study group
Pusan Arson=Arson of Pusan US Culture Center, Mar. 1982
Kwangju Arson=Dec. 13, 1983 arson of Kwangju US Culture Center
Election="Disrupting" Feb. 12, 1985 National Assembly elections
CU Molotovs=Molotov cocktails being made at Chŏnnam U. (Kwangju)
UR Party="Unification Revolutionary Party"

| | Name | Age | Prisoner Number | Occupation/Place | Date | Incident | Law Used | Sentence | Trial Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SEOUL DETENTION CENTER, 101 Hyŏn Jŏ Dong, Sŏdaemun-ku, Seoul 120** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | SON Yu Hyŏn | 54 | | KR. company rep. | '81 | Spy case | NSL | Life (84/8/14) | |
| 2. | SO Sŏng Su | 34 | | KR. businessman | '83 | Spy case | NSL | Life (84/11/13) | |
| 3. | PARK Bak | 28 | | KR. | '83 | Spy case | NSL | 10yr & loss (84/10/23) | |
| 4. | KIM Byŏng Ju | 58 | | KR. Mindan office chair | '83 | Spy case | NSL | Death (85/1/22) | |
| 5. | YUN jŏng Hŏn | 32 | | KR. Korea U./medicine (3) | 10/84 | Spy case | NSL | 7yr (84/4/1) LC | |
| 6. | CHO Il Ji | 28 | | KR. SKG student | 10/84 | Spy case | NSL | 7yr (84/4/1) | |
| 7. | CHO Shin Chi | 28 | | KR. Yonsei For. Lang. | 10/84 | Spy case | NSL | 7yr (84/4/1) LC | |
| 8. | CHŎNG In Shik | 63 | | KR. | 6/83 | Spy case | NSL | 5yr (84/6/26) | |
| 9. | LEE Chŏl U | 21 | | SNU | 2/85 | Elections | EL, Violence | 1yr (85/6/15) LC | |
| 10. | SŎ Jŏng Ho | 22 | | Choong Ang U. (4) | 2/85 | Elections | EL, Violence | 1yr (85/6/15) LC | |
| 11. | KIM An | 22 | | SNG | 2/85 | Elections | EL, Violence | 1yr (85/6/15) LC | |
| 12. | CHO Hong Shik | 22 | | SKG (4) | 2/85 | Elections | ADL | – | Indictment 85/2/12 |
| 13. | SŎ Dong Sŏk | 24 | | SKG (4) | 2/85 | Elections | ADL | – | Indictment 85/2/12 |
| 14. | SHIN Myŏng Sŏp | 22 | | SKG (4) | 2/85 | Elections | ADL | – | Indictment 85/2/12 |
| 15. | LEE Sang Nam* | 22 | | SKG (3) | 2/85 | Elections | ADL & Contempt of court | | Appeal 85/5/6 LC Decision |
| 16. | CHŎI Jae Won | 22 | | SKG (4) | 2/85 | Elections | ADL | – | Appeal 85/5/6 LC Decision |
| 17. | HWANG Ok Sŏn* | 22 | | SKG (4) | 2/85 | Elections | | – | Indictment 85/3/7 |
| 18. | LEE Se Ran* | 22 | | SKG (4) | 2/85 | Elections | | – | Indictment 85/3/7 |
| 19. | YUN Ŏn Suk* | 22 | | SKG (4) | 2/85 | Elections | | – | Indictment 85/3/7 |
| 20. | LEE Hae In* | 22 | | SKG (4) | 2/85 | Elections | | – | Indictment 85/3/7 |
| 21. | KIM Dŏk Yong | 22 | | Choong Ang U. (4) | 2/85 | Elections | ADL & Violence | – | Indictment 85/3/7 |
| 22. | CHO Hang O | 20 | | Tanguk U. (4) | 2/85 | Elections | ADL | – | Indictment 85/3/7 |
| 23. | MIN Gyŏng Nam* | 22 | | Sukmyong Women's U. (4) | 2/85 | Elections | ADL | – | Indictment 85/3/7 |
| 24. | CHO Hye Ran* | 22 | | Sungjon U. (4), expelled | 2/85 | Elections | ADL | – | Indictment 85/4/1 |
| 25. | SHIN Won Sŏng | 25 | | Tanguk U. (4) | 2/85 | Opposing elections | ADL | 1yr & 2yr PROB LC (85/5/15) | |
| 26. | LEE Hong Ju | 24 | | Tanguk U. (4) | 2/85 | Opposing elections | ADL | 1yr & 2yr PROB LC (85/5/15) | |
| 27. | CHŎNG Hyŏn Tae | | | SNU (4), expelled | 2/85 | Opposing elections | ADL | 10mo (85/4/15)/2yr PROB (5/17) HC | |
| 28. | SONG Yŏng Gil | 24 | | Yonsei U. (4), expelled | 2/85 | Protest leader | ADL, theft, falsifying documents | 1yr 6mo & 3yr PROB (85/4/16) LC | |
| 29. | CHONG Won Yŏng | 22 | | Kyŏng Hui U. (4), expelled | 1/85 | U. PRES. office sit-in | ADL, interference w/business | 1yr (84/4/13) LC Appeal dropped | |
| 30. | PARK Jin Bŏm | 23 | | SKG (4) | 1/85 | U. PRES. office sit-in | ADL | – | Indictment 85/3/13 |
| 31. | CHŎNG Jŏng Ok* | 25 | | Kyŏng Hui U. (4), expelled | 1/85 | U. PRES. office sit-in | ADL | 1yr (84/4/13) LC | |
| **YONGDONG PO DETENTION CENTER, 102 Ko Chuk Dong, Yongdong Po-ku, Seoul 150** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | YU Shi Min | 25 | | SNU, expelled | 9/84 | SNU Campus spies case | Violence, etc. | 1yr 6mo LC | Under appeal |
| 2. | OH Jae Yŏng | 23 | | SNU, expelled | 9/84 | SNU Campus spies case | Violence, etc. | 1yr (85/4/1) LC | Under appeal |
| 3. | PAEK Tae Ung | 22 | | SNU, expelled | 9/84 | SNU Campus spies case | Violence, etc. | 1yr 6mo (85/4/1) | Under appeal |
| 4. | YUN Ho Jung | 22 | | SNU, expelled | 9/84 | SNU Campus spies case | Violence, etc. | 1yr (85/4/1) | Under appeal |
| 5. | LEE Jŏng U | 23 | | SNU, expelled | 1/85 | SNU Campus spies case | Violence, etc. | 1yr 6mo (85/4/1) | Appeal dropped |
| 6. | SHIM Dong Chan | 23 | | SNU, (4) | 1/85 | NDKP Sit-in | Violence | 1yr LC (85/5/13) | |
| 7. | KIM Yŏng Jun | 21 | | SNU, (4) | 1/85 | NDKP Sit-in | Violence | 1yr, 2yr PROB LC (85/5/13) | |
| 8. | LEE Dong Jung | 22 | | SNU, (4), expelled | 1/85 | NDKP Sit-in | Violence | 1yr, 2yr PROB LC (85/5/13) | |
| **KWANGJU PRISON, 88-1 Mun Hŭng Dong, Kwangju City, Chŏnnam 500–03** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | KIM Tae Hong | 26 | | KR. Yonsei U./economics (4) | 10/81 | Spy case | NSL | Life (83/5/10) | |
| 2. | LEE Ju Gwan | 31 | 3070 | KR. Mindan office | 10/81 | Spy case | NSL | 15yr & loss (83/6/28) | |
| 3. | CHA Pun Gil | 38 | | unemployed | 3/83 | Spy case | NSL | 10yr & loss (83/11/8) | |
| 4. | KIM Chŏl Hyŏn | 39 | 2789 | KR. Hankuk Theological Seminary | 11/75 | Nov 22 spy case | NSL | 20yr (81/8/15) | |
| 5. | PAEK Ok Gwang | 36 | 1692 | KR. businessman | 11/75 | Nov 22 spy case | NSL | Life (82/3/3) | |
| 6. | PARK Yong Shik | 32 | 3667 | KR. businessman | 5/82 | Spy case | NSL | 15yr (83/6/28) | |
| 7. | KIM Nam Ju | 39 | 2164 | Poet | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 15yr (80/12/23) | |
| 8. | LEE Su Il | 32 | 2010 | Jŏng Shin Jr. High teacher | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 15yr (80/12/23) | |
| 9. | NO Jae Chang | 31 | 2056 | Farm Mod. Study Institute | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 10yr (80/12/23) | |
| 10. | LEE Mun Hŭi | | 4 | unemployed | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 7yr (80/12/23) | |
| 11. | AN Jae Gu | 51 | 3405 | Sukmyŏng Women's U. | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | Life (80/12/23) | |
| 12. | KIM Yŏng Ok | 50 | | Socialist Party politician | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 10yr (80/12/23) | |
| 13. | LEE Sŏng Hŭi | 58 | 2478 | Chŏnbuk U. professor | 74 | Spy case | NSL | Life (75/4/8) | |
| 14. | LEE Gwang Ung | 34 | 2947 | Kunsan *1 High School teacher | 11/82 | 5 Pines | NSL | 7yr (83/12/27) | |
| 15. | PARK Jŏng Shik | 39 | 3093 | Kunsan *1 High School teacher | 11/82 | 5 Pines | NSL | 5yr (83/12/27) | |
| 16. | CHŎN Sŏng Won | 30 | 3047 | Kunsan *1 High School teacher | 11/82 | 5 Pines | NSL | 3yr (83/12/27) | |
| 17. | LEE Hŏn Chi | 31 | 2806 | KR. businessman | 10/31 | Spy case | NSL | Life (82/9/14) | |
| 18. | LEE Sang U | 33 | 2736 | architest | 6/82 | Spy case | NSL | 15yr (83/9/23) | |
| 19. | KWON Hyŏng Gŏn | 24 | 1567 | peddler | 11/82 | Kwangju Arson | Arson | 4yr (83/6/23) | |
| 20. | KIM Chang Ho | 43 | | KR. interior designer | 11/83 | Spy case | NSL | Life (83/12/27) | |
| 21. | KIM Sŏn Gyu | 23 | | Chŏnnam U. (2) | 11/84 | CU Molotovs | Violence | 1yr 6mo LC | |
| 22. | LEE Yŏng U | 23 | | Chŏnnam U. (2) | 11/84 | CU Molotovs | Violence | 1yr 6mo LC | |
| 23. | MUN Tae Yong | 21 | | Chŏnnam U. (2) | 11/84 | CU Molotovs | Violence | 1yr 6mo LC | |
| **CHŎNJU PRISON, 3-99 Pyong Hwa Dong, Chŏnju City, Chŏnbuk 520** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | PARK Sŏk Sam | 39 | 2194 | unemployed | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 15yr (80/12/23) | |
| 2. | LEE Tae Bok | 34 | 2025 | Kwangminsa publisher | 6/81 | Kwangminsa case | NSL, ACL | 20yr (83/8/12) | |
| 3. | CHIN Du Hyŏn | 55 | 2016 | KR, Mindan Tokyo office chief | 74 | Spy case | NSL | Life (82/2/3) | |
| 4. | KIM Jong Sam | 46 | 2064 | Catholic Farm Asso. research sec. | 10/79 | SKNLF | NSL, ACL | 15yr (80/12/23) | |
| 5. | OH Byŏng Chŏl | 47 | 1084 | Chŏn An Ho Sŏ College instructor | 68 | UR Party | NSL, ACL | Life (69/9/23) | |
| 6. | KIM Yŏng | 26 | | Pusan U./philosophy, Army private | 10/81 | Desertion from Army | NSL | 10yr (82/6/2) | |

**(To be continued)**

UNIVERSIADE KOBE '85

# Reports from the 1985 Universiade Games (2)

## Started with Gold Medal, Ended with Gold Medal

### The D.P.R.K. Soccer Team Wins Gold Medal

The soccer gold medalists answer the resident Koreans of their ardent cheers.

The DPRK soccer players call "Mansei" for their victory.

In the final soccer game, which is the first in the Universiade competition, the DPRK met Uruguay and won the gold on Sep. 3.

D.P.R.K. soccer players, making the best use of the experience they got from the last game with Uruguay in a preliminary match in which the DPRK beat them 2-0, the players played fast and correctly. Four minutes before the end of the first set, Chong Chol Ho made a kick from the left corner. The ball made an arc towards the goal and Yun Jong Su headed it to get the winning score. In the second half, the DPRK players kept on the fast attacks to get more scores and threw the Uruguayan players into confusion. Before more than 10,000 jubilant and triumphant resident Koreans, 80% of the total number of the spectators that day, the DPRK beat the Uruguayan team again.

The total number of the day's shooting was 22 for Korea and 9 for Uruguay. The win was the first international victory since December 1982 for the DPRK soccer team.

"I was encouraged by the cheers of our residents. It was as if we had been playing back in our country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I really appreciate their support," said Captain Kim Jong Man.

The former manager of the Japanese national soccer team and director of the Japanese Soccer Association, Kenjoh Naganuma, had this to say, "The DPRK players' skill is very high and especially, I think Kim Jong Man is a very sophisticated player and knows what soccer is. Also, cheers had a good effect on their victory, I guess. The cheers were great and enthusiastic."

## Universiade Summaries

Soccer: Gold Medal
1st League Match
2:0 with Uruguay
1:1 with West Germany
Quarterfinal
3:0 with England
Semifinal
1:0 with Japan
Final
1:0 with Uruguay

Basketball
– Men: 11st
Preliminary Match
74:137 with USSR
47:147 with USA
82:47 with Jordan
9–16th Ranking Matches
93:72 with Kuwait
68:100 with Belgium
86:73 with Australia

Judo

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60 kilograms | Pak Hak Yong | Gold Medal |
| 65 kilograms | Yu Jong Ho | 1st Match |
| 71 kilograms | Ri Chang Su | 3rd Match |
| 78 kilograms | Ro Un Ryong | Bronze Medal |
| 86 kilograms | Pak Jong Chol | 3rd Match |
| 95 kilograms | Choe Yun | 2nd Match |
| Over-95-kilograms | Hwang Jae Gil | Gold Medal |
| Indiscriminate | Hwang Jae Gil | 2nd Match |

Diving
– Men

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kim Sung Ho | 25th | 456.96 |
| An Chol Hyok | 26th | 456.33 |
| Kim Sung Gap | 19th | 420.99 |
| Kim Sung Ho | 21st | 370.50 |

Volleyball: Silver Medal
Preliminary Match
3:0 (5, 6, 0) with Brazil
0:3 (–14, –12, –7) with West Germany
3:0 (9, 6, 12) with China
3:0 (9, 3, 5) with Switzerland
Semifinal
3:1 (7, –10, 11, 10) with U.S.A.
Final
1:3 (13, –12, –12, –9) with Japan

Track and Field
– Men's Marathon
Cho Myong Sam 8th
2 hours 30.5 minutes
Ri Dong Myong 11th
2 hours 42.17 minutes
– Women: 7th
Preliminary Match
81:108 with USA
73:93 with China
76:101 with Yugoslavia
77:75 with Britain
5–8th Ranking Matches
67:75 with Japan
114:81 with Australia

– Women

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ho Yong Ha | 18th | 396.06 |
| Ri Hyang Ok | 21st | 352.80 |
| Ri Mi Ok | 18th | 297.69 |
| Ri Myong Suk | 19th | 293.43 |

Swimming
– Men
200-M Free Preliminary
Ham Myong Chol (2:0:94) (new DPRK record)
100-M Butterfly Preliminary
Kim Gwang Il (1:1:33)
100-M Free Preliminary
Ham Myong Chol (0:56:26)

– Women
200-M Breaststroke
Kim Myong Suk 6th (2:38:68) (new DPRK record)
100-M Breaststroke
Kim Myong Suk 10th (1:15:11)
(Preliminary 1:14:21 ..... new DPRK record)
100-M Butterfly Preliminary
Pak Il Nyo (1:13:82)

Gymnastics
– Men
All-round Collective Games: 4th 167.95
(Ri Chol Hon, Kim Su Gil, Kim Chol Nam, Ri Gil Su)
All-round Individual Games

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ri Chol Hon | 5th | 57.00 |
| Ri Gil Su | 20th | 55.05 |
| Kim Su Gil | 24th | 54.80 |
| Kim Chol Nam | 33rd | 54.30 |

Individual Events

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flying Ring | Kim Su Gil | 2nd | 19.25 |
| | Ri Chol Hon | 7th | 18.95 |
| Long Horse Vault | Ri Chol Hon | 7th | 18.875 |
| Parallel Bars | Ri Chol Hon | 2nd | 19.35 |
| Horizontal Bar | Ri Chol Hon | 5th | 19.00 |
| | Kim Chol Nam | 8th | 17.10 |

– Women
All-round Collective Games: 4th 112.65
(Ri Jong Ae, Choi Mil Hyang, Choi Myong Hui, Kim Kum Ok)

All-round Individual Games

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Choi Mil Hayng | 15th | 37.35 |
| Choi Myong Hui | 17th | 37.25 |
| Kim Kum Ok | 20th | 37.05 |
| Ri Jong Ae | 25th | 36.40 |

Individual Events

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Uneven Parallel Bars | Kim Kum Ok | Bronze Medal | 19.25 |
| Floor Exercises | Choi Mil Hyang | 4th | 19.30 |
| | Ri Jong E | 5th | 19.30 |
| Long Horse Vault | Choi Myong Hui | 6th | 19.10 |

*— Article of South Korean Monthly Magazine —*

# No Policy for Preservation Of National Assets

## 7. Hardly Any Interest in Cultural Assets

Pan Nam Myon's tumulus which was pulled down by bulldozers.

### "Hardly Any Interest in Cultural Assets"

As a result of official excavations carried out three times, a gold-copper crown and a long sword with a circle hilt with reliefs of a dragon and a phoenix were unearthed.

These were regarded as the relics of a king, and so there was a possibility that there was a mausoleum of a king Pangnam-myon in. Prof. Kang Ing Gu of Yongnam University said.

Tumulus No. 6 of Shinchong-ri and Tumulus No. 2 of Toksang-ri are shaped square in the front and circular in the rear. And this style coincides with that the mausoleums of Japanese emperors. So, it is said that Paekje had a strong enfluence on Japanese culture.

Then, how are these valuable cultural assets in Pannam-myon preserved?

### "Collapsing Onggwan Tumulus"

Half way to Pannam from Shin Buk, there is a land development site on a mountain behind Pyongsam village bus station, where a mound had been leveled by a bulldozer.

At the same time, an Onggwan tomb about 1 meter in diameter was also damaged and exposed.

On the left side, about 30 meters away from there, another onggwan tomb is discarded on a newly cleared field.

Around there, wheat is growing thickly on clearings. A giant onggwan coffin was unearthed in this area.

Old tumulus No. 4 of Taean-ri retains only its foundation after it was attacked by thieves, and someone's tomb is built above it. There was another tumulus next to it, but there is no trace of it now, as it has been changed into a farm field after it was attacked by thieves, according to a villager.

Old tumulus No. 8 of Taean-ri stands in the center of a field with its top destroyed, and covered with grass.

On the mound stands a noticeboard which tells that it is old tumulus No. 76. Neighbouring mound No. 9 is an old tumulus around which there is a ditch like a ditch around a Japanese imperial mausoleum, It is shaped square.

It looks like a mountain because it was dense with pine trees. The ditch around the mausoleum is turned into a paddy field, though the law for protection of cultural assets provides that an area within 10 meters or 1,000 meters from the base of the mound should be designated as a protected area.

Old tumulus No. 6 of Shingchong-ri is well-known among Japanese people for its front-square and rear-circle shape, but it faces the tomb of a villager with a big tomb stone on it.

Bamboo and pine trees grow thickly on the sound.

— Old tumulus No. 3 of Toksan-ri is covered with thick pine trees in the center of which there is a new tomb of a villager.

— Old tumulus No. 9 of Tok San-ri is located about 150 meters to the southeast of old tumulus No. 9 of Shinchong-ri.

— There is a hole on the top of the mound dug by thieves.

As explained above, most old tumuluses around the area of Pannam-myon were attacked by thieves, and left uncared for.

So lately as an autonomous body, the committee for the preservation of relics in Pannam-myon headed by Chong Sung Won, a local history student was organized by the resident there.

### "Tumuluses Destroyed by Land Development Projects"

In addition, at least 40 tumuluses of the Paekje period are found in Shijongmyon, Pyongang-gun, and a large number of them have been destroyed beyond recognition as a result of land reclamation projects.

Mr. Kim Won Jong of Okya-ri revealed a very shocking story there, when he said, "we had more than 30 tumuluses in our village, and more than half of them have been destroyed by land-clearing projects."

Similar situations are seen frequently these days. A village which has 12 tumuluses applied for a land development project recently, the public is paying attention to how the authorities will react to it.

Some of the old tumuluses in Pannam-myon are designated as important cultural assets, and can be protected by law.

Yet, in the case of other tumuluses, the problem is more serious because they are not named "cultural assets". People in the district wouldn't like to report to the authorities concerned, because they do not like trouble with them about procedures.

So, they destroy sites by bulldozers. In Shijong-myon, Pyonggang-gun, it is rumored that a villager made a gold ring from a sword which was excavated during land reclamation.

A doctor, Chae Shin He complained, "There are neither protective measures for cultural assets nor simple love for them.

Historic spot No. 43 in Kumchong-ri, Wol Sang-gun, North Kyongsang Province, has also beed designated as a cultural spot, but it hasn't been cared for properly at all.

You can see a group of 40-odd mounds along both sides of a road if you take a bus from Kyongju to Kong Chon.

The surrounding area of the old tumuluses is designated as a protected one, but it is simply a matter of formality.

In fact, areas near the mounds or even mounds themselves have been turned into puddy fields or farm fields.

Since 2 or 3 years ago, people in the area have been planting grape trees and concrete pillars are seen here and there."

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### NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

**Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang**

**Aug. 2**

* A delegation of the Austrian group for the study of the Juche idea headed by Herbert Wabnegg, chief of the group.

**Aug. 5**

* A holiday group of party workers of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Grant Voskanyan, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia.

* A delegation of the General Department of Information of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic headed by its director Wolfgang Meyer.

* A delegation of Yaounde University, Cameroon, headed by its President Joseph Owona.

**Aug. 6**

* A delegation of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association headed by Srikant Barma, General Secretary of the congress and Vice Chairman of the association.

* A delegation of the International Air Transport Association headed by its Advisor Knut Hammarskjold.

**Aug. 8**

* A delegation of Kasetsart University, Thailand.

* A Thai scholars delegation.

**Aug. 9**

* A delegation of the headquarters of the Syrian People's Army headed by Mouhammed Ibrahim Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party and Commander of the Syrian People's Army.

* A Sierra Leonean delegation for the study of the Juche idea.

* A delegation of the Guayaquil University of Ecuador.

* A delegation of the Left-Wing Socialist Party of Denmark headed by Elizabeth Bruun Olesen, member of the Parliament from the party.

* A Juche idea study delegation of Paris No. 8 University, France.

* Raymondis Luis Marie, Professor of Nice University, France.

* Edmond Jouve, Professor of Paris No. 1 University, France.

**Aug. 10**

* Luiser Rinser, a female writer of West Germany.

**Aug. 12**

* Humberto Ortiz Flores, Manager of Ecuadorian Voluntad Publishing House, and his family.

* A Congolese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Richard-Gerard Gambou, Chief of a Chair of Marien Ngouabi University of the Congo.

**Aug. 13**

* A unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet headed by Vice Admiral N. Ya. Yasakov, First Deputy Commander of the fleet.

* A delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Party headed by Moussa Kante, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary for Agriculture, of the central committee of the party.

* Ali Mohammad Besharati, First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and a Special Envoy of Seyed Ali Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his entourage.

* A party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Hailu Yimenu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and Minister of Industry.

**Aug. 16**

* Agatha Barbara, President of the Republic of Malta.

* A delegation of the National Assembly of Senegal headed by Daouda Sow, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Senegalese Socialist Party, its National Secretary in charge of Political Affairs and President of the National Assembly.

**Aug. 19**

* Arvo Aalto, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland and his entourage.

* Stefan Murin, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

* A delegation of the Cuban National Union of Architects and Construction Engineers headed by its President Pedro Galianol Blanes.

* A delegation of the Soviet State Foreign Tourism Committee headed by its Vice President Eduard Nordman.

* A Greek delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Anna Vrychea, Vice President of the Athens Municipal Council and Professor of the National Technological University.

* A Japanese delegation of academic exchange headed by Seki Hiroharu, Professor of Tokyo University, Japan.

* Dr. R. O. Olaniyan of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs.

**Aug. 20**

* A Japanese boys and girls friendship visiting group with Kuno Chuji, former chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, as its general advisor.

**(To be continued)**

# US Came Close to Drop Nukes in Korea

*Recently, three nuclear researchers in the United States, Walden Bello, Peter Hayes and Lyuba Zarsky wrote a very interesting article titled "US Cons Japan over A-bomb" in British magazine New Statesman dated Aug. 9, 1985 and American magazine The Nation dated Aug. 17-24, 1985.*

*Elaborating on new evidence of nuclear lies, blackmail and nearmisses in the Pacific on the part of the U.S. Armed Forces in the 1950s, the authors said in this article, "Given the confusion and contradictions in American war plans, a combination of political events – or a misunderstanding in the system of command and control – could have triggered a nuclear war."*

*The three are authors of "American Lake, Nuclear Peril in the Pacific", whose general content is briefed in this story.*

*Here is the article carried by New Statesman:*

Recently declassified US military documents reveal that less than a decade after the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, unbeknown to the Japanese the Americans were storing nuclear bombs in Japan ready for use as first option weapons in China and the Soviet Union.

Other newly discovered records confirm the recklessness with which the US threatened to use nuclear weapons in East Asia in the 1950s. They also reveal that the US came perilously close to dropping the bomb again in Asia on at least three occasions between 1951 and 1958. Given the confusion and contradictions in American war plans, a combination of political events – or a misunderstanding in the system of command and control – could have triggered a nuclear war.

At that point, nuclear weapons were being presented to the public as a last option deterrent. President Eisenhower, however, developed a new foreign policy replacing diplomacy with nuclear blackmail and with the real possibility of using nuclear weapons in local wars. He even exclaimed 'I see no reason why [nuclear weapons] shouldn't be used just exactly as you would use a bullet or anything else.'

This 'New Look' military strategy, as it was called, prompted eager commanders to spell out procedures for the use of nuclear weapons in battlefields. In June 1955, General Maxwell Taylor, then head of the Army's Far East Command, issued a lengthy directive called Standard Operating Procedures for Atomic Operations in the Far East (SOP). It is this document, revised in 1956 by Taylor's successor, General Lyman Lemnitzer, which has recently been declassified and which shows that Taylor planned to co-ordinate nuclear wars from a special Theater Joint Operations Center in Tokyo. This linked up with 14 other sites storing nuclear weapons in the Far East, including Okinawa, Iwo Jima, Korea, Guam and the Phillipines.

The Pentagon operated their nuclear warfighting system from Japan despite growing Japanese opposition to the 1951 US-Japan security alliance. Had the Japanese public known the full extent of the nuclear facilities, even the pro-US ruling Liberal Democratic Party in the Japanese Diet (parliament) might not have approved the revised security treaty in 1960.

In the view of Edwin Reischauer, US ambassador to Japan from in the early 60s, an announcement about the secret stockpile of American nuclear weapons would have brought US-Japanese relations 'to a flashpoint'.

The cold war that simmered in Europe in the 1950s was an era of intense anti-communism in Asia. President Truman's strategy, codified in April 1950 in the National Security Council report, and later developed by President Eisenhower, committed the US to 'roll back' communism in China and the Soviet Union and to 'contain' political and social revolution in the Third World.

Asia was to be the testing ground for tactical nuclear weapons, a hitherto unreported study shows. General Douglas MacArthur was given a study commissioned by the US military and carried out by John Hopkins University Operations Research Group entitled Tactical Employment of Nuclear Weapons. It found that the 'Korean war offered an excellent opportunity for the study of tactical employment of atomic bombs.'

'Given the general disregard of life of Asiatics compared to Americans', the report noted, '[nuclear attack] might come to be accepted as a normal hazard of war.' MacArthur's forces didn't exploit potential nuclear attacks because – as the report pointed out – they were simply too ill-trained and ill-equipped. However, other recommendations in the report such as nuclear target practice during conventional bombing runs over Korea, were put into practice.

As the war in Korea dragged on, Eisenhower openly threatened nuclear war to extract Chinese concessions at armistice negotiations. A recently declassified record of a National Security Council meeting in May 1953 reveals how close Eisenhower came to dropping the bomb on China in one of two documented occasions in the '50s when the world was on the brink of nuclear war. 'Eisenhower's only real worry,' states the official record, 'was the possibility of Soviet intervention.' According to a history of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, also recently declassified, it was British opposition which ultimately restrained Eisenhower; Britain was particularly worried that the Soviet Union would retaliate against Europe.

However, it was not long before the US was once again talking of fighting with nuclear weapons. Operation Vulture, designed to rescue the French from a humiliating defeat at Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam in 1954 involved dropping American nuclear bombs onto the Viet Minh. Unlike later incidents, though, in this case, the US deliberately leaked their plans in order to use nuclear weapons as psychological blackmail. It seems they were flexing their military muscles rather than actually planning to use the bomb.

Then in 1954 and again in 1958, the US were poised to actually use nuclear weapons against China over Taiwan. The second Taiwan crisis may well have been the closest call of the nuclear near-misses in the 1950s. Admiral Harry Felt, the Commander-in-Chief Pacific assumed that the United States would immediately drop nuclear bombs in a war with China. Indeed, in August and early September 1958, Felt's only war plan was to use nuclear weapons and had a full-scale war with China broken out then, he had no alternative strategy. Eventually, on 11 September, Felt came up with a non-nuclear strategy, after Washington had finally intervened five days earlier. In this case, nuclear weapons were nearly used because the chain of command was confused and because military momentum almost forced Washington's hand.

In his interview with researcher Peter Hayes, ex-ambassador Reischauer said that had news leaked of the US plans to use nuclear weapons against China 'that would have had a very big impact in Japan because that was exactly what they were most afraid of, that [the US] get ourselves into a nuclear war . . . It would have been deeply shocking because it was running such risks.'

Eisenhower, of course, was constrained by the powerful demands of international diplomacy. These constraints did not operate in the field. In order to have enough flexibility for nuclear weapons to be used the Far East Commander was willing to relax centralised control: his subordinates were ordered to use nuclear weapons, even on targets which had not been approved, rather than let them fall into enemy hands. It has now emerged that if contact was lost with Washington in a war, the Pacific Commander in Chief enjoyed authority to use nuclear weapons – and that nuclear authority in such a case flowed all the way down to lower levels of command – right to nuclear bomber pilots.

In the late 1950s, Admiral Felt was in control of Pacific Command, based in Hawaii: his area included the whole Pacific Ocean as well as China and the Soviet Far East, incorporated into the General Emergency Operational Plan, known as the Plan. When Daniel Ellsberg, then a young military analyst, was sent by Washington to study the problems of command and control, he found the chain of command was unclear, with a frightening confusion about actual military targets.

Felt's part of the Plan still assumed nuclear weapons would be used at the outset of the war with China or the USSR. It treated them both as one country and since the targetting system for nuclear bombers was fully automated, it was impossible to separate attacks against one from the other. The only way to avoid attacking China in the event of war with the Soviet Union was to keep all of Pacific Command forces idle. But Ellsberg couldn't find 'anyone in Washington who had any idea that there was this kind of problem'. Yet had the 1961 Berlin crisis, for example, escalated to nuclear war with the Soviet Union, Pacific Command would have destroyed all the cities in China. It wasn't until the early '60s that Robert McNamara, then Defense Secretary, disentangled the Soviet and Chinese target lists.

Researchers do not of course have access to current military strategy plans. It can be safely assumed, however, that they are not so different from the 50s in their reliance on 'nuclear diplomacy' and the dangerous confusions in the chain of command. What is known is that the size of nuclear arsenals has increased dramatically – 53 sea-launched cruise missiles are already deployed in the Pacific and four Trident submarines patrol its waters.

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## EDITORIAL

# 37-Year-Old Democratic People's Republic of Korea

This year, the Korean people celebrated the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, their glorious fatherland, with deep significance.

The Republic was established in the northern half, after the Korean communists and patriotic people liberated their homeland through the prolonged anti-Japanese armed struggle under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

In May 1948, the U.S. imperialists held an "election" in south Korea under their supervision to set up a puppet government. In this situation, the crisis of national division deepened.

In this grave situation, President Kim Il Sung called a conference of leaders of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korean in June 1948 and advanced the policy of establishing an all-Korea government by a north-south general election.

On August 25, 1948, in line with the above policy, the election of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, the supreme legislative organ of all Korea, was held in all parts of north and south Korea.

In north Korea 99.97 percent of all the eligible voters took part in the election; and in south Korea 77.52 percent of the electorates participated in it in the teeth of harsh repression by the Americans and their agents. As a result, 572 candidates from different strata of the north and south Korean people were elected and the First Session of the Supreme People's Assembly was held in Pyongyang in September.

At the session President Kim Il Sung was elected Premier of the Cabinet, Head of State, of the DPRK. On September 9, 1948 he declared the founding of the DPRK as the glorious motherland of the entire Korean people, to the whole world.

With the founding of the DPRK, the Korean people became genuine masters of the state and society for the first time in their history. The birth of the Republic enabled them to proudly enter the international arena as a sovereign and independent state.

For about 40 years since then, the Korean people accelerated the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, establishing the most superior socialist system free from exploitation and oppression. The Republic has developed into a strong socialist country with a powerful independent national economy, brilliant national culture and national self-defensive power.

To meet the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation (in August) and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (in October), the Korean people have created epoch-making change and miracles this year in all spheres of socialist construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the energetic guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il. As a result, last year, the gross industrial output grew 431 times over 1946 and its industrial output grew at an annual average rate of 17.3 percent from 1947 to 1984.

As a result of this rapid economic progress and this popular policy of the state, per capita national income increased 65 times over 1946.

The international prestige and position of the Republic have risen day by day and the world's progressive forces are praising Korea as "the fatherland of Juche" and a "model of socialism."

Meeting the 37th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the Korean residents in Japan are determined anew to further strive to realize peace and peaceful reunification of the fatherland with high pride as overseas compatriots of the Republic and to strengthen international solidarity with people in all countries.

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